ARTICLE APPEARED ON PAGE 7-A

WASHINGTON TIMES 22 May 1985

Many tied to slain terrorist nabbed by police in Greece

By Bill Gertz THE WASHINGTON TIMES

Greek authorities have uncovered the core of a terrorist cell following a shootout last week in Athens which left an Athens police officer and a terrorist dead.

The slain gunman has been identified as 32-year-old Christo Tsoutsouvis, a member of a terrorist group described as a "branch" of the leftist terror group known as November 17. He was shot when a gun battle erupted between police and several men who had approached a parked motorcycle under police surveillance. The motorcycle was later discovered to have been stolen.

Achilles Paparsenos, the Greek Embassy's press attache, said yesterday in an interview that Greek anti-terrorist police had made

'November 17' claimed responsibility for the 1983 murder of U.S. Navy Capt. George Tsantes, gunned down by two terrorists.

numerous arrests of suspects connected with Tsoutsouvis, and had found leaflets in Tsoutsouvis' apartment from a group called Anti-State Struggle.

Anti-State Struggle claimed responsibility for the April 1 murder of Greek Public Prosecutor George Theophanopoulos, Mr. Paparsenos said. A copy of the communique claiming responsibility for the assassination was found in Tsoutousvis' apartment.

In Athens yesterday, Public Order Minister Alexandros Floros said police are now investigating a possible link between Anti-State Struggle and the November 17 organization, according to the Associated Press.

Anti-State Struggle has been described as an offshoot of November 17—a radical group named after the date students from a Greek polytechnical school rioted against the Greek military dictatorship in 1973. November 17 has claimed responsibility for a series of assassinations and attempted assassinations, including the 1983 murder of U.S. Navy Capt.

George Tsantes, gunned down by two terrorists on motorcycles.

Ballistics tests found that Richard Welch, the CIA's station chief in Athens, was killed in a 1975 terrorist attack by the same .45-caliber pistol used in the Tsantes assassination, according to a knowledgable U.S. government source. Mr. Welch was killed shortly after a left-wing, anti-CIA publication listed his name in an expose of CIA personnel.

Mr. Floros denied Greek press reports that Tsoutsouvis had connections with Premier Andreas Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement. "Tsoutsouvis had connections with anarchist groups abroad from 1973 onwards," Mr. Floris said, "He considered Mr. Papandreou a CIA agent, according to our investigations."

The New York Times reported Sunday that Tsoutouvis was linked to the Panhellenic Socialist Party, having served as an observer for the party during elections that brought the prime minister into office.

The report said conservative political opponents of Mr. Papandreou had called for an investigation of links between the terrorist and the party.

Initial Greek press reports of last week's incident raised the possibility that a terrorist group was involved in the police shootout, saying an eyewitness reportedly saw one of the fleeing suspects kill the wounded Tsoutsouvis and remove the slain man's weapon.

Mr. Paparsenos disputed the account of the execution and said the fleeing gunman did not shoot his comrade but told him, "I cannot help you." He said an autopsy of the dead suspect revealed several bullet wounds in the chest.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Paparsenos would not provide any specifics on the terrorist group but said Greek authorities are continuing the investigation of "the terrorist organization" linked to Tsoutsouvis.

Tsoutsouvis had left Greece for Berlin in 1971 and later lived in Sweden until 1974 when he attended engineering school in Austria, the spokesman said.

Mr. Paparsenos said three or four people had been arrested by police for their links to Tsoutouvis and charged with serious crimes involving robberies and murder.

Mr. Paparsenos confirmed that Tsoutouvis had been in Greece "illegally" during 1981.